



Optimization of Early Detection of Growth and Motor Development in Preschool Children Using the DDST and KPSP Methods at KB As-Salamah Peterongan, Jombang

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ABSTRACT

Early age is the age of 0-8 years which is the age in the golden age of a child. At this time, all potentials at this age must be developed comprehensively in terms of cognitive, language, social-emotional, and physical motor. With regard to its potential in motor physical development, early childhood has high energy. This energy is needed to carry out various activities necessary to improve physical skills, both related to improving gross motor and fine motor skills. Physical activity and the release of large amounts of energy are characteristic of children's activities during this period. This is because the energy possessed by children in large quantities requires distribution through various physical activities, both physical activities related to gross motor movements and fine motor movements. The purpose of this community service activity is to detect early childhood delays or deviations in development. This community service was held at KB As Salamah Peterongan Jombang on November 12, 2024. The approach used is to screen children's growth and development using DDST and KPSP sheets as an effort to detect early delays in child development. The procedure for implementing activities is divided into three stages, namely the preparation stage, the implementation stage, and the evaluation and monitoring stage. The method used is question and answer by the target. The media used are game props and DDST and KPSP sheets and Height and Weight Measuring Instruments that provide convenience in developing materials and facilitate the explanation of the material. Educational participants were 10 children at KB As Salamah Peterongan Jombang to conduct growth and development screening examinations. The result of community service activities is that it is known that no child has a risk of delay in growth and development, and the growth and development of children is in accordance with their age..

Keywords: Growth and Development Screening, DDST and KPSP Sheets, Early Childhood

INTRODUCTION

Early childhood refers to the age of 0-8 years, which is the golden period for a child. During this time, all potentials must be developed comprehensively in terms of cognitive, language, social-emotional, and motor physical aspects. In relation to its potential in physical motor development, early childhood has high energy. This energy is needed to carry out various activities that are necessary to improve physical skills, both related to the enhancement of gross motor skills and fine motor skills. Physical activities and the release of a large amount of energy are characteristics of children's activities during this period. This is because the large amount of energy children possess requires outlet through various physical activities, including those related to gross motor movements and fine motor movements (Aminah, S., & Dewi, N. L. 2020).

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Growth is the process of quantitative increase in an individual, or an increase in size. It involves improvement through refinement rather than the

addition of new parts. In the study of motor development, growth is often associated with the increase in physical size. Examples of growth include increases in height, pelvic width, chest thickness, and body weight.

Development is the process of changes in the functional capacity or ability of the body's organs towards a more organized (controllable) and specialized (according to their respective functions) state. Development can occur in both quantitative and qualitative forms. Quantitative changes are measurable, while qualitative changes are changes in terms such as "better," "smoother," etc., which are fundamentally unmeasurable. "Development" and "movement," when combined into "motor development," refer to a process in line with aging, where, gradually and continuously, an individual's movements evolve from simple, disorganized, and unskilled to complex, well-organized motor skills, and ultimately accompany the process of aging in normal life. An example of development is a baby who cannot walk > walks unsteadily for 2-3 steps > walks smoothly for several steps (Susanto, A. 2017).

DDST (Denver Developmental Screening Test) is an assessment method used to evaluate a child's development in four areas: personal-social development, fine motor skills, language, and gross motor skills. DDST can be used for children aged 0 months to 6 years. Meanwhile, KPSP (Kuesioner Pra Skrining Perkembangan) is an instrument for early detection of child development in children aged 0 to 6 years. KPSP uses a questionnaire to determine whether a child's development is normal or if there are deviations. KPSP can be used by parents, health cadres, or teachers. KPSP screenings are conducted routinely every 3 months for children under 24 months and every 6 months for children aged 24-72 months (Nurhayati, S., & Putri, D. A. 2021).

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

This community service activity was carried out at KB As-Salamah Peterongan, Jombang, on November 12, 2024. The materials used to support the community service included an assignment letter, participant attendance list, and DDST and KPSP forms. The approach used was growth and development screening as an effort for early detection of developmental delays. The procedure for implementing the activity was divided into three (3) stages: preparation, implementation, and evaluation and monitoring. The preparation stage included the development of the growth and development screening work program, preparation of screening facilities and infrastructure, and field coordination. The implementation stage consisted of socialization, education, and screening. The evaluation stage was conducted at each stage of the activity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The activity conducted was a growth and development screening for early childhood children at KB As-Salamah Peterongan, Jombang. The method used was a question-and-answer approach with the target audience. The media used included body weight and height measuring instruments, educational tools for play, and DDST and KPSP forms, which facilitated the development of materials and helped explain the content more effectively.

The results and discussion achieved through this community service activity were presented in the form of activity outcomes at each stage of the procedure according to its phases.

1. Preparation Stage

Preparing the Lesson Plan (SAP), body weight and height measuring instruments, DDST and KPSP forms.

2. Implementation Stage

This activity was carried out and attended by early childhood children who underwent growth and development screening at KB As-Salamah Peterongan, Jombang, in 2024 using the question-and-answer method. The community service through growth and development screening as an effort for early detection of developmental delays in early childhood was conducted on November 12, 2024. The education participants consisted of 10 children who came to KB As-Salamah for growth and development screening.

The result of the community service activity is that it was determined that no children exhibited developmental delays, and their growth and development were in accordance with their age.



Figure 1. Implementation of Screening

3. Evaluation Stage

The third stage of this activity is evaluation. Based on the evaluation results from the community service activity related to the Optimization of Early Detection of Growth and Motor Development in Preschool Children using the DDST and KPSP Methods at KB As-Salamah Peterongan, Jombang, as an effort for early detection of growth and development delays in children, the results were optimal. The evaluation indicated that the participants (children) were able to answer and demonstrate correctly and appropriately according to their age, as per the questions on the DDST and KPSP forms. According to Anam et al. (2021), the benefits of play therapy provided regularly can enhance muscle strength and train children's patterns, which will maximize children's preparation for the next developmental phase. This program aims to educate and provide stimulation in the form of play therapy with various educational play tools related to gross and fine motor skills in toddlers. Play therapy involved the use of obstacles that combine stimulation of both gross and fine motor skills, such as walking, playing puzzles, jumping, inserting buttons into containers, running, picking up toys, throwing balls, placing balls into containers, building towers, and so on, supported by various educational play tools. Play tools are

any objects used by children to fulfill their instinct to play, and they have various characteristics such as grouping, demonstrating, shaping, perfecting a design, or assembling in their complete form (Irawan, 2019)

After the activity was carried out, the results showed that no children had growth or developmental delays. The community service activity for screening the growth and development of early childhood went smoothly. This can be seen from the enthusiasm and eagerness of the children during the activity. All participants who attended showed enthusiasm in participating in the screening. Furthermore, there were no issues during the activity, as it was supported by all the teachers at KB As-Salamah Peterongan, Jombang

Furthermore, this positive result can also be attributed to the important role of the teachers and educators at KB As-Salamah Peterongan Jombang. Education that focuses on children's physical and cognitive development, by providing appropriate stimulation according to their age, greatly supports the achievement of optimal development. The teachers at this institution play a crucial role in creating an environment that supports children's motor and cognitive development. This aligns with the findings in a study by Komariah (2021), which states that adult involvement in providing appropriate stimulation has a significant impact on children's development, especially in early childhood.

CONCLUSION

The results of the community service activity, which included growth and development screening of children through measurements of body weight, height, head circumference, and a question-and-answer session according to their age on the DDST and KPSP forms, showed that no children at KB As-Salamah Peterongan, Jombang, experienced growth or developmental delays. The teachers provided stimulation related to the children's development according to their age, ensuring that no developmental delays occurred among the children.

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